AMENDMENTS IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning on Page 2, Line 19, and continuing to Line 29 with the following amended paragraph:

It is possible to selectively generate a TX local oscillation signal and an RX local oscillation signal using the single PLL block 8 in the conventional TDD mobile terminal for the following reason. The TDD mobile terminal has a frame structure as shown in FIG. 2. Referring to FIG. 2, the frame is a GSM (Global System for Mobile telecommunication) TDMA (Time Division Multiple Access) frame. Each GSM TDMA frame is 4.615ms in duration and has a gap of about 1.154ms between a TX burst period and an RX burst period. The 1.154ms gap is sufficient for the PLL block 8 to secure a time required to ~~y~~switch frequencies from TX LO, and RX LO, local oscillation signals (hereinafter, referred to as "PLL lock-up time" or "frequency switching time"). Therefore, the TDD mobile terminal can generate TX LO in a transmission mode and RX LO in a reception mode by use of the single PLL block 8.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on Page 5, Line 14, and continuing to Page 6, Line 4, with the following amended paragraph:

The keypad 104 has a plurality of keys including digit keys and provides a key input signal to the controller 100. The display 106 usually includes an LCD (Liquid Crystal Display), which displays information under the control of the controller 100. The RF module 110 receives an RF signal from a base station via an antenna 108, then converts the received RF signal to an IF (Intermediate Frequency) signal, and outputs the IF signal to the baseband processor 112. The RF module 110 also converts an IF

signal received from the baseband processor 112 and transmits the RF signal to the base station. The baseband processor 112 is a baseband analog application specific integrated circuit ~~ASIC~~ (BBA) that interfaces the controller 100 to the RF module 110. The baseband processor 112 converts a digital baseband signal received from the controller 100 to an analog IF signal. Then the baseband processor feeds the analog IF signal to the RF module 110. Baseband processor 112 also converts an RF signal to an analog IF signal received from the RF module 110 to a digital baseband signal, then feeds the digital baseband signal to the controller 100. The CODEC 114 is connected to a microphone 118 and a speaker 120 through amplifier 116. The CODEC 114 PCM (Pulse Code Modulation)-encodes a voice signal received from the microphone 118, then outputs the voice data to the controller 100. CODEC 114 PCM-decodes voice data received from the controller 100, then outputs the voice signal to the speaker 120 via the amplifier 116. The amplifier 116 amplifies a received voice signal or a voice signal to be transmitted to the speaker 120 and adjusts the volume of the speaker 120 and the gain of the microphone 118 while under the control of the controller 100. A ringer 122 generates a bell sound under the control of the controller 100, and a vibrator 124, under the control of the controller 100, generates vibrations.